

Al- Mustaqbal University College



جامعة المستقبل الاهلية

First stage.
Department of Optometry(Optics)

مرحلة الاولى
قسم التقنيات البصرية

Head and neck anatomy

Lec. 9

Anatomical Terminology

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Anatomy of the Face

We can divide into three main regions: upper face, middle face, and lower face. The entire face is covered by skin superficially, while the deep anatomy contains muscles, fat pads, nerves, vessels, and bones

Upper Face

The region that is considered the upper face starts from the hairline superiorly and ends just under the lower eyelid.

The lateral borders of the upper face terminate around the temporal region. The upper face region contains the forehead, eyes, and temporal region.

Middle Face

The middle face region starts superior at the lower eyelid and spans inferior terminating just above the upper lip. The ears enclose the lateral borders of the central face. The central face region contains the nose, cheeks, and ears.

Lower Face

The lower face starts superiorly at the upper lip and ends inferiorly at the lower border of the chin.

The lateral border of the lower face is made up of the angle of the mandible. The lower face region contains the lips, chin, and jaws.

Structure of the eye

Sclera

This is commonly referred to as the white of the eye. It is fibrous and provides support for the eyeball, helping it keep its shape

Conjunctiva

A thin, transparent membrane that covers most of the white of the eye, and the inside of the eyelids. It helps lubricate the eye and protect it from microbes

cornea

The clear outer layer at the front of the eye. The cornea helps your eye to focus light so you can see clearly.

Iris

The colored tissue at the front of the eye that contains the pupil in the center. The iris helps control the size of the pupil to let more or less light into the eye

pupil

is the black circle in the center of the iris. The pupil of the eye is a portal which admits and regulates the flow of light to the retina. This is part of the process which allows us to perceive images

The aqueous humour

is a transparent water-like fluid similar to plasma, but containing low protein concentrations. It is secreted from the ciliary body, a structure supporting the lens of the eyeball.

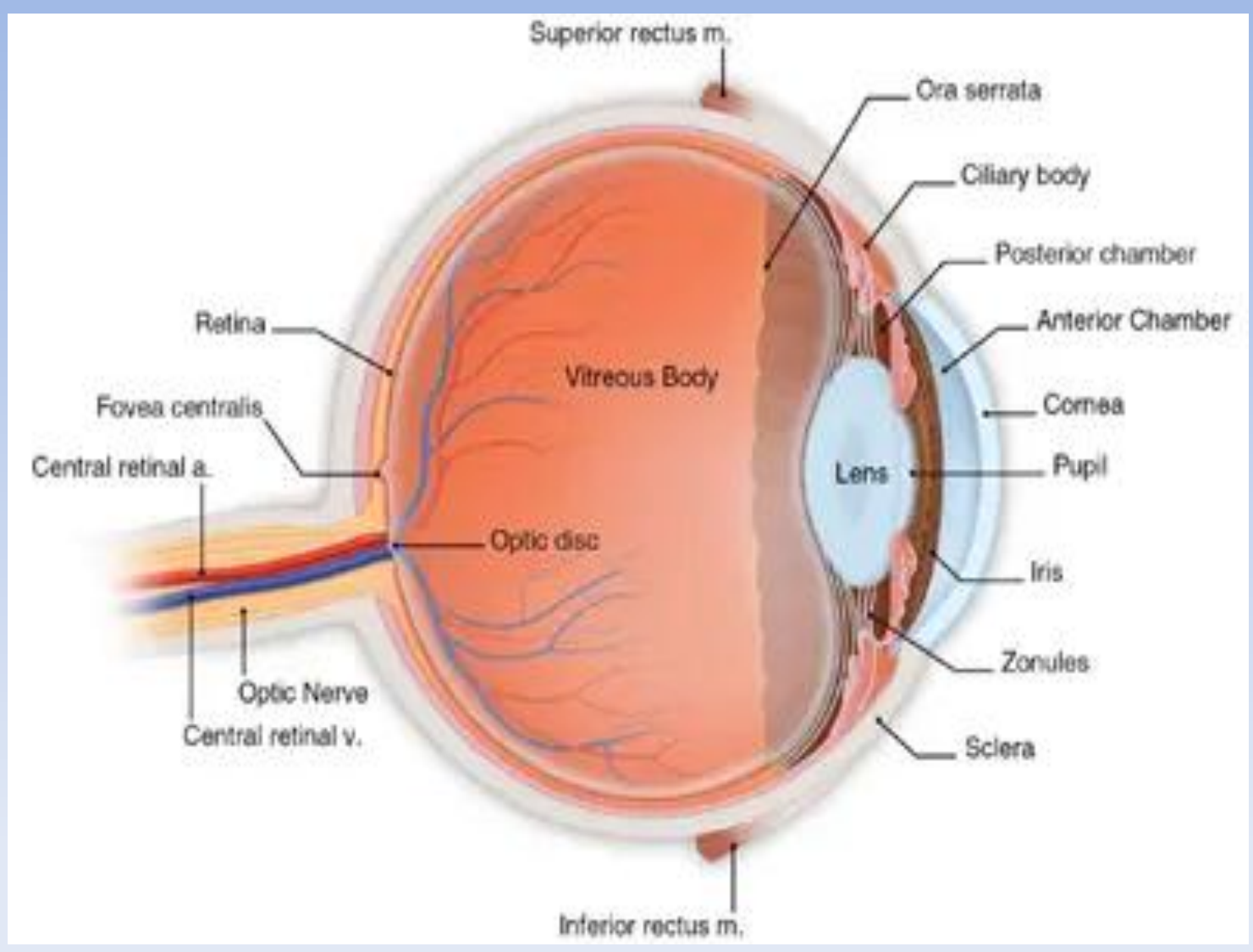
It fills both the anterior and the posterior chambers of the eye, and is not to be confused with the vitreous hummer, which is located in the space between the lens and the retina, also known as the posterior cavity or vitreous chamber.

Lens

a nearly transparent biconvex structure suspended behind the iris of the eye, the sole function of which is to focus light rays onto the retina

Retina

is a complex part of the eye, and its job is to turn light into signals about images that the brain can understand.



***Thank
you for
your listing***